

Hall Effect Mitigation in Nanocircuitry via Spin Reinitialization at Regular Intervals for Arc Prevention

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Introduction

In 2021, I put forth the notion that the Standard Model's current description of particle spin was erroneous and that a variety of spin values between "1/2 spin" and "full spin" were possible. When it comes to the Hall Effect, something must determine which electrons peel off from the desired path and when. As it turns out, spin velocity is highly germane to Hall Effect mitigation.

Abstract

I propose that the same phenomenon which leads to power leakage in electrical transmission generally, the Hall Effect, is at the root of the sudden and unexpected arcing of electricity out of a transistor and penetrating through to a different transistor, thereby destabilizing the processor and potentially causing permanent damage. I propose that voltages of unprecedentedly low value can be used effectively in processor architectures to enable the closer collocation of transistors provided a mechanism for ensuring that as many electrons as possible arrive at their destination as efficiently as possible with Hall Effect being compensated for through integrated physical structures at regular intervals.

The hydrogen nanowire connecting transistors is modified so that rather than having one hydrogen in a 1D-configuration, has two atoms side-by-side at a specific interval, particularly just prior to the entry of electrons into transistors instead of a hydrogen in the immediate forward direction. Immediately before enter into the transistor, a single hydrogen pulls the current back from two different directions and the stream of electricity is re-integrated. This jogging back and forth maximizes the spin and therefore the magnetic moment of the electrons, helping them to resist curvature associated with the Hall Effect, making it less likely that they will arc from the transistor.

Conclusion

In short, by doing something to deliberately cause a course change to flowing electrons, spin is accelerated. By nudging those electrons back onto their path, spin is accelerated again.

While the electrons would not be superconducting for the entirety of their journey in this scheme, like a "plate spinner," all that matters is that the spin be restored before dropping below a critical threshold. The restoration requires the manipulation of the "plates" which, although it has the appearance of risking further destabilizing the plates (or electrons) is an essential step toward enabling their further endurance.